

38991 to 39101—Continued.

39039. *PHOTINIA INTEGRIFOLIA* Lindley. Malaceæ.

Distribution.—A tall shrub or small tree with corymbs of white flowers and blue berries, found on the lower slopes of the Himalayas up to an altitude of 7,000 feet and in the Khasi Hills in India.

39040. *PICEA SMITHIANA* (Wall.) Boiss. Pinaceæ.

(*Picea morinda* Link.)

"A lofty tree met with in the northwest Himalayas between 7,000 and 11,000 feet in Sikkim and Bhutan. The wood is white, with reddish brown tinge, and slightly harder than *Abies webbiana*. The wood is extensively used for packing cases, rough furniture, and planking. It crackles and sends out sparks when burning and is consumed very quickly but is much in demand for charcoal. The bark is used for roofing shepherds' huts, and the leaves are collected by the hill people as a manure and they are also used as litter for cattle." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39041. *PICORRHIZA KURROA* Benth. Scrophulariaceæ.

"A low, more or less hairy herb, with a perennial woody, bitter rootstock, common in the alpine Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim at altitudes of 9,000 to 15,000 feet. The root of this species is used in medicine in cases of fever and dyspepsia and as an ingredient of various purgatives." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39042. *PIPTADENIA OUDHENSIS* Brandis. Mimosaceæ.39043. *PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS* (Hook.) Sweet. Fabaceæ.

"A shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, possessing the habit of laburnum, native of the temperate Himalayas from Sikkim to Bhutan at altitudes ranging from 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The branches are downy, the stipules are small, connate, and amplexicaul. The leaflets are glabrescent, lanceolate, 2 to 4 inches in length, and narrowed at both ends. The flowers, which range from 12 to 20 in number, occur in subdense racemes." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 62.*)

"A shrub or low tree with very pithy young shoots, naturally 8 to 12 feet high, but growing taller against walls, where it is generally placed in England. At Kew it is deciduous, but in milder climates it retains more or less foliage during the winter. Leaves alternate, consisting of three lanceolate, stalkless leaflets, 3 to 6 inches long, about one-third as wide, with a marginal nerve; smooth except when quite young, dark green above, glabrous beneath; the common leafstalk $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. Racemes stiff, erect, 2 to 3 inches long, and as much broad, hairy, and set with hairy bracts. Flowers pea shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the stalk up to 1 inch long, and, like the brown calyx, very hairy; petals bright yellow. Pod 3 to 5 inches long, three-fourths inch wide.

"Native of the Himalayas, introduced to England in 1821. It thrives well against a wall, where it flowers in May, but is not permanently hardy in the open air at Kew. A shrub of exceptionally vigorous appearance, it is, nevertheless, not long lived. It is easily propagated by seeds, which it ripens in quantity, and owing to its dislike of root disturbance, should be grown in pots until planted in permanence. Its flowering sprays resemble those of the herbaceous genus *Thermopsis*. Wilson has